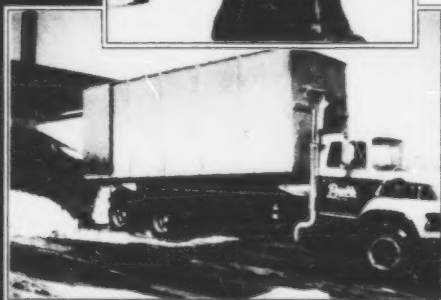
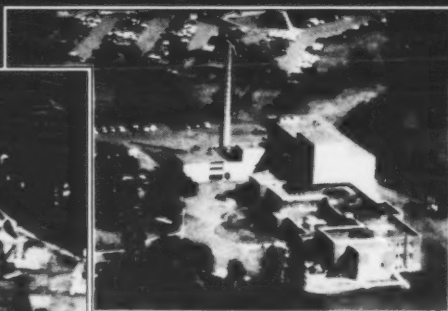




ANNUAL REPORT

Department of Energy and Forestry
Fiscal Year: April 1, 1986-March 31, 1987



Forestry. 
Working Now
for the Future.



88-02681/

**Annual Report for
April 1, 1986 - March 31, 1987**

Honourable Allison Ellis, Minister



To His Honour

The Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of Prince Edward Island

May it please your Honour:

I respectfully present the Report of the Department of Energy and Forestry for the fiscal year April 1, 1986 to March 31, 1987.

My first year as Minister of the Department of Energy and Forestry was somewhat of a trial by fire. The worst forest fire season in over a quarter century occurred within my first month in office. Fortunately, volunteer fire brigades and Departmental staff, working around the clock, were able to bring the major outbreaks under control and reduce the extent of possible damage. This early initiation into the operation of the Department provided me an opportunity to observe first hand the dedication and concern of staff for the resource and its potential to be used as an economic development tool for the people of Prince Edward Island.

The energy released from the burning of these forested areas, although a waste, did highlight for me the energy opportunities present in the many acres of diseased and damaged woodlands in this Province. As a result the Energy Branch and the P.E.I. Energy Corporation, for which I am responsible, have been working diligently toward the goal of realizing more energy related benefits from this indigenous renewable fuel.

The importance of the marrying of energy and forestry interests is made clear in the two funding Agreements which this Government has undertaken with the Federal Government. The Alternate Energy Development Program (AEDP) and the Forest Resource Development Agreement (FRDA) compliment each other as well as the needs of the Province in both sectors. The district heating and other wood biomass fueled energy developments which

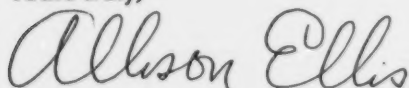
have been undertaken in the year have been responsible for the increased interest in reforestation and forest management. Without the establishment of additional burning capacity, which continues to be put in place through the AEDP, there would be little economic justification for liquidating poor quality forest areas for reforestation. Similarly, without reforestation, the quality of future forests will not be sufficient to warrant having a forest industry. This would in turn result in fewer job and income opportunities for Islanders.

The installation of a District Heating System in the central business area of Charlottetown together with the large biomass burner at the UPEI Campus highlight some of the successes realized in the past year in developing domestic energy capabilities.

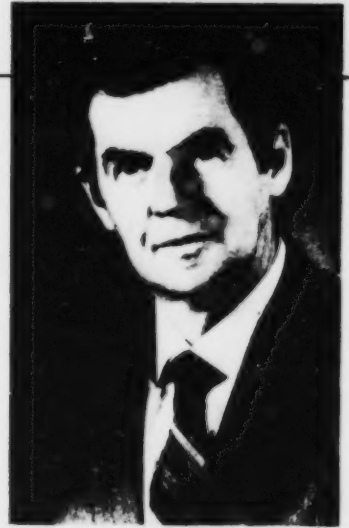
I feel strongly, and the Government I represent resolutely feels, that energy and forestry are intricately linked to the future economic development of our Province. Few other development opportunities match the potential of the forest sector. Few offer the benefits of: broadly dispersed income distribution; short term jobs in construction and longer term jobs in fuel supply, manufacturing and export potential for equipment and technology; improvement of a resource through its use now while ensuring greater economic opportunities in the future. All of these while being environmentally acceptable.

A great deal has been accomplished in the fiscal year 1986/87 and I look forward to even more biomass heating developments in future years. I fully expect that cogeneration of electricity and heat will be a reality on Prince Edward Island in the not too distant future. In my view it is logical for Energy and Forestry to continue to be combined administratively and hopefully the linking of the two will become synonymous with economic self sufficiency in this Province.

Yours truly,



Allison Ellis
Minister of Energy and Forestry



The Honourable Allison Ellis

Minister of the
Department of Energy and Forestry
Prince Edward Island

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Energy and Forestry for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1986.

Mr. Minister, while this Report covers the full year of activities and achievements, I personally should only address in this message to you those matters that were achieved or initiated from the date of my appointment in late September of 1986.

The period was an exciting and rewarding time of change and progress for both the energy and forest sectors of the Department. The period can best be characterized as a time of planning, development and the beginning of serious public consultation and involvement in the formulation of policy and long-term goals and objectives for the Department.

Highlights of achievements and initiatives in the Forest Sector were:

- the completion of a Twenty-Year Forest Resource Development Plan
- the commencement of the preparation of the first of four Five-Year Forest Development Plans based on this Twenty Year Plan
- recognition of the need for, and start up, of a Forest Fire Policy for the Province
- the start up of public consultations in the formulation of a Forest Policy Statement for Prince Edward Island
- a review of the existing Forestry Act and Regulations with a view to undertaking a major rewrite of this Act.

Highlights of the planning and development activities in the Energy Sector were:

- a receipt of the Report on Electricity prepared by Messrs. Milan Nastich and Al Jackson
- the review and analysis of this Report by the working group on electricity structured by Cabinet
- the setting in motion of serious negotiations with federal and other provincial governments and utilities to secure long-term supply of electricity at reasonable prices
- the publication of a comprehensive inventory of the onshore aggregate resources of the Island
- the completion of the Prince Edward Home Pilot District Heating project in Charlottetown

In terms of the Department fulfilling its legislative and regulatory responsibilities, the Department was active in: presentations to the Select Standing Committee of the Legislature pertaining to the Act to Amend the Petroleum Products Act; interventions to the Public Utilities Commission with respect to Maritime Electric rate increases; as well as interventions before the National Energy Board in support of Maritime Electric acquiring power from New Brunswick at a fair price.

In conclusion, Mr. Minister, it is with considerable pride and pleasure that I submit on behalf of your entire staff, who have worked diligently this past year to serve the needs and objectives of Islanders, this Report on the Department's achievements and activities in the past fiscal year.

Yours truly,

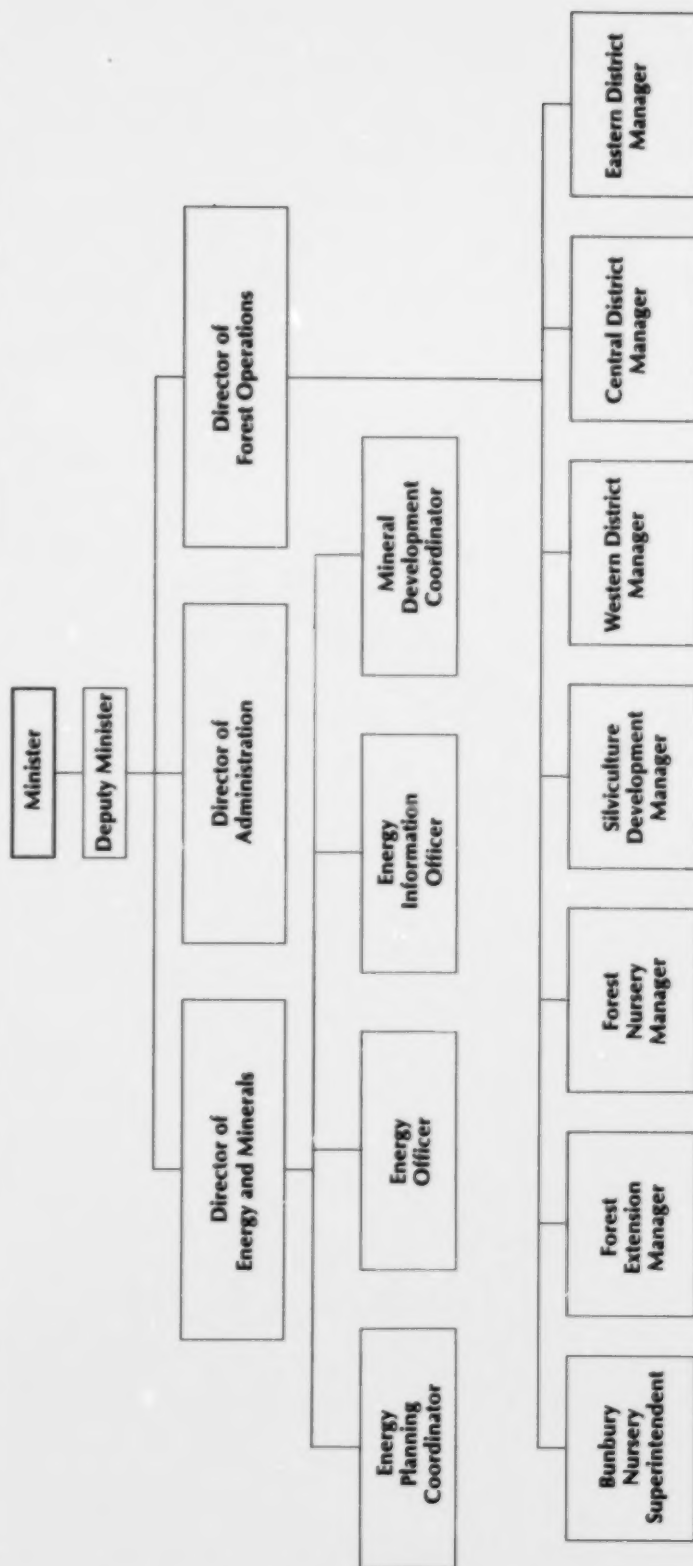


Douglas A. Cameron
Deputy Minister

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I. STRUCTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT



ENERGY AND FORESTRY DIRECTORS



J.P. Arsenault

Director of Forest Operations, is responsible for the efficient implementation of private and Crownland programs for the Department. Mr. Arsenault has a total Forestry Branch staff of 60 including professional foresters and technicians along with highly qualified clerical and program support staff.



Bill Bustard

Director of Administration, with a staff of three, is responsible to the Deputy Minister for ongoing implementation of the Department's financial, personnel and administrative policies and guidelines to assist the Department in delivering programs in a timely and accurate manner.

James Follwell

Acting Director of Energy and Minerals, administers the delivery of programs and services related to electricity, energy conservation and oil and minerals development in Prince Edward Island. The Energy Branch has been actively involved in energy policy issues both of provincial as well as national importance.

II. ENERGY & MINERALS BRANCH

INTRODUCTION

The Energy and Minerals Branch of the Department of Energy and Forestry is responsible for the development of energy policy; monitoring the evaluation of energy alternatives, provision of conservation and alternatives information to the public; maintaining interprovincial and international liaisons, and regulating and encouraging the exploration for minerals and oil and gas within the Province.

In the time period of April 1, 1986 to March 31, 1987, the Energy and Minerals Branch was particularly concerned with issues critical to P.E.I.: development of non-conventional sources of energy for local use, ensuring secure supplies of energy - particularly electricity, and assisting Islanders to purchase energy at the lowest possible price.

Alternate sources of energy are important to P.E.I. because the conventional sources of energy, such as oil, gas, coal and hydropower, are not indigenous to P.E.I.; and therefore, must be imported to meet the province's energy requirements. As imported fuels are very costly, the Province of Prince Edward Island, with support from the Government of Canada, has had to develop alternate sources of energy for use on P.E.I.

Because P.E.I. constitutes such a small energy market, the economic principles of supply and demand have resulted in higher energy costs in this province. Thus, the Energy and Minerals Branch has relied extensively on the regulatory process to carry out its objective of ensuring fair and equitable energy costs for Islanders.

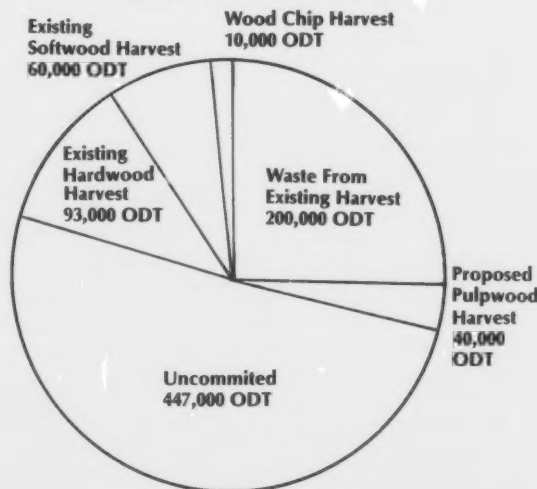
The P.E.I. Department of Energy and Forestry with the assistance of the P.E.I. Energy Corporation has been promoting the use of forest products, specifically wood-biomass as a viable and economical source of renewable energy. The use of wood biomass as a source of energy not only contributes to P.E.I.'s energy security but also to the local economy because fuel dollars are now staying on P.E.I. The forestry benefits are: expanded market opportunities for wood-lot owners, increased employment in the Island's forest industry, and the opportunity to improve the quality of our forests by replacing poor quality trees with faster growing, genetically superior seedlings.

Alternate Energy Development Program

The Alternate Energy Development Program (AEDP), a jointly funded program between the P.E.I. Department of Energy and Forestry and Energy, Mines and Resources, Canada, promotes the use of biomass

- principally wood-chips. This is a \$10,000,000 program funded over five years (1984-89), to which the province contributes \$2,000,000. This program has facilitated the conversion of many of the Island's public and private institutions from the use of petroleum products to wood fuels.

ANNUAL SUSTAINABLE HARVEST
850,000 OVEN DRY TONNES



Almost one-half of the Island is covered with forests. As a natural resource, it is currently underutilized. For instance, waste material from forest product harvesting, sawmill residue, and insect and disease damaged materials could provide enough biomass fuel to supply one-third of P.E.I.'s energy requirements for space heating. The removal of these materials from forest areas enables proper forest management techniques to be practised, and vigorous forests to replace the existing low value, and genetically inferior resource.

Provincial AEDP Activities

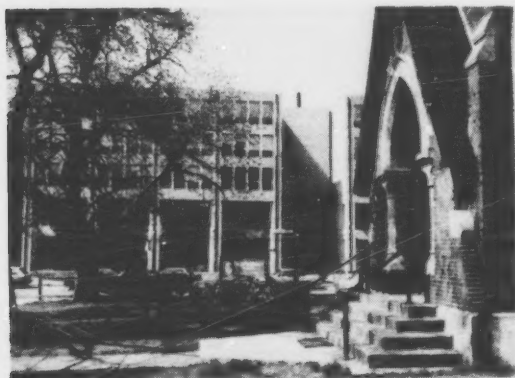
Wood Supply Systems Program - Securing a long-term wood supply system was identified as being a Provincial responsibility under the AEDP. Although slightly over one million dollars (over five years) has been allocated for this initiative, a direct subsidy program was not considered to be necessary. Rather, efforts focused on developing support services for potential and existing wood-chip suppliers.

For example, the Province has financed demonstrations of mobile wood-chipping machinery. Also, construction in the Charlottetown area of a wood-chip storage facility constituted a major portion of wood supply expenditures, to date, with more facilities in other parts of the province being considered for the future. However, this strategy does not preclude the future possibility of using direct subsidies to stimulate the supply market in regions of the province where a demand for wood-chip fuel has not been developed.

Communications - Promotional activities have largely been undertaken in conjunction with Energy, Mines and Resources. Likewise, department staff have worked closely with the P.E.I. Energy Corporation, which is in direct contact with the private sector. These professional contacts have been very effective in communicating AEDP initiatives, particularly within the business community of P.E.I.



This aerial shows the heart of the Pilot District Heating System for Charlottetown - the Prince Edward Home for the Aged.



Insulated pipe buried beneath the streets of Charlottetown carry hot water from the Prince Edward Home to 15 buildings including the Provincial Administration Buildings and St. Peter's Anglican Church.



The District Heating System extends to City Hall, the Fire Station and the Charlottetown Hotel, indicating the mix of heating customers. Inclusion of high profile commercial sites, such as the Charlottetown Hotel, which requires a secure and reliable heating supply, has done much to encourage interest in expansion of district heating concepts.

District Heating - Developed by the P.E.I. Energy Corporation, a Charlottetown Pilot District Heating system officially opened in February, 1987. One central heating plant now provides heat to 15 buildings in the downtown core of the city. Hot water is circulated through insulated underground pipes to provincial government buildings, churches, city hall, a fire hall, hotels, offices and apartment buildings.

The result is that close to one million litres of fuel, previously imported annually, has now been replaced by 4100 tonnes of wood-chips at roughly sixty percent of the cost.

The Electricity Rate Reduction Program

Coming into effect September, 1985, the Electricity Rate Reduction Program included initiatives to reduce rates for electricity customers in the residential and industrial sectors.

A sub-program, the "Residential Rebate Program" provided a reduction of 17% in electricity rates for all

of P.E.I.'s non-industrial customers. Upon termination of this program in July, 1986, a rebate facilitated by the Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act (PUITTA) provided a reduction of approximately 7% to ALL customers of Maritime Electric Co., Ltd.

Another sub-program, the "Interim Industrial Competitiveness Assistance Subsidiary Agreement" was cost-shared with the Government of Canada to provide two components. Specifically, the expenditure of eight and one-half million dollars was used to reduce electricity rates to industrial customers by 17% for a period of two years. Additionally, a Special Advisor, Mr. Milan Nastich, was appointed to assist the Province in identifying a long-term solution to P.E.I.'s electricity problems.

The Nastich Report - This report, founded by the "Interim Industrial Competitiveness Assistance Subsidiary Agreement", addressed the critical problems faced by provincial electricity planners:

- i) The Province's consistently higher electricity prices, which place households and businesses at an economic disadvantage compared to other Maritime provinces;
- (ii) The high cost of generating electricity on Island given the existing oil-fired systems;



The Maritime Electric Company Ltd. generating facility in Charlottetown plays a role in several of the options identified in the "Nastich Report".

- (iii) Prince Edward Island's 99% dependency on the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission for electrical power and its sensitivity to fluctuating world oil prices;
- (iv) The projected requirements for an additional 3 MegaWatts or more of power plus enhanced transmission capacity (cable upgrading and additions) by 1989 and as much as 30 MegaWatts by 1996 to meet projected growth in demand for electrical power on P.E.I.

Received on January 30, 1987, the Nastich Report outlined a wide variety of options for increasing the electricity supply to the Province to meet a shortfall of supply projected for 1989. As all options required an indepth analysis, a committee was formed to review and refine these options. As of March 31, 1987, the report had been further refined to a "short list" of options, which the committee continued to examine.

Community and Public Programs

As part of its conservation promotion and energy awareness activities, the Energy Branch offered various services to the public of Prince Edward Island.

1. **P.E.I. EnerPool:** the EnerPool Program continued to demonstrate the effectiveness of ride-sharing transportation in optimizing energy use. The program began in 1978 and now has four routes, with each route reducing gasoline consumption by up to 47,000 litres per year.
2. **Furnace Efficiency Kits:** To assist homeowners in assessing their home heating systems, seven furnace efficiency test kits were available on loan, free of charge, from the Energy Branch office in Charlottetown and from three Regional Service Centres (O'Leary, Summerside and Souris).
3. **Vehicle Efficiency Testing (for Energy Week, 1986):** As an activity to mark the Branch's participation in "Energy Week, 1986", vehicle efficiency testings were available for members of the public.
4. **Information and Education Programs:**
 - A. **Residential Energy Advisory Service**

The Residential Energy Advisory Service consisted of: telephone consultations, mail distribution of literature and resource materials; and discretionary home visits by Branch staff. When warranted, infrared thermography scans to determine heat loss were conducted for a fee.
 - B. **Energy Cost Index**

Each month, the comparative costs for fuel oil, gasoline, electricity and propane were recorded and made available to the public upon request.
 - C. **Workshops**

During the month of October, 1986, the Branch,

with the cooperation of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources coordinated presentations and workshops for special interest audiences.

**Cost of Electricity by Component
For Maritime Electric for 1986**
(based on operating revenue of \$53,999,000
and sales of 538,592 MWh)

Total Cost cents/kWh 10.03				
10	TAXES	9.0%	TAXES 9.0%	
0.90				
9	Includes Depreciation Interest Preferred Div. Return to Owners	6.7%	INVESTMENT RELATED COSTS 22.4%	
8		5.9%		
		1.7%		
		8.1%		
		22.4%		
2.25				
7	Includes Transmission Distribution Cable Rental General	3.1%	OPERATIONS RELATED COSTS 21.2%	
6		5.3%		
		0.4%		
		12.4%		
		21.2%		
2.13				
5				
4	Dalhousie and On-Island Generation	18.3%	POWER RELATED COSTS 47.4%	
1.83				
3				
2	Economy Energy Avg. Price 2.9¢/KWH	29.1%		
1				
2.92				

Regulatory Matters

National Energy Board: Federal Regulation of Electricity Exports Inquiry

In September of 1986, interested parties were invited to submit their views regarding the regulation of electricity exports and international power lines to the National Energy Board. As a result of its inquiry, the Board would make recommendations to the federal Minister on the possibility of simplifying and reducing existing regulations.

On October 27, 1986, the Government of Prince Edward Island filed a brief to the National Energy Board inquiry. This submission noted that P.E.I. has benefited from existing regulations, and presented an

argument for their retention, by discussing certain issues:

- 1. Surplus Determination** - Section 83(a) of the *National Energy Board Act* requires that foreseeable Canadian energy needs are considered before approval of export licenses. P.E.I. argued that the removal or lessening of the NEB's authority respecting surplus energy would be detrimental to the Island economy. Thus, it is essential that the Board continues to monitor electricity exports.
- 2. Price Regulation** - Section 83(b) of the *National Energy Board Act* authorizes the NEB to ensure that exported electricity prices are "just and reasonable to the public interest". Guidelines to interpret these terms have evolved over the years. P.E.I., however, insisted that rates should be "not less favorable" for the domestic market than for exportation, and believed that the NEB's administering of price tests to be beneficial to domestic consumers of electricity.
- 3. Transmission Access** - The Province of P.E.I. requested the NEB to consider the repercussions to neighbouring provinces when exporting utilities/provinces seek interprovincial transmission corridors.
- 4. Dedicated Export Facilities** - The Government of P.E.I. was adamant that applications for the export of electrical energy from dedicated facilities for long-term exports must be subject to the same considerations as any other application for export. Regardless of the source or disposition of invested capital, domestic markets must be given the right of first refusal of electricity slated for export.

On December 9, 1986, it was reiterated that:

- a) electricity must be immediately accessible and available as a matter of course and therefore be in plentiful supply to all Canadians before any is sold (exported) to non-Canadian interests.
- b) electricity which is contracted for export must first be offered domestically on terms not less favorable to the prospective domestic market than to the export market. (In other words, Canadian Utilities should be able to pre-empt the sale of electricity to another country, on terms which are just as advantageous as those to the foreign purchaser.)

An agreement on electricity pricing in the context of a national energy strategy would therefore necessarily include careful and regular monitoring of electricity exports through the regulatory process as administered by the National Energy Board.

Public Utilities Commission: Application by Maritime Electric

On January 19, 1986, Maritime Electric Company, Limited ("Maritime Electric") and Maritime Electric

(P.E.I.) Limited ("MEPEI") filed an application with the Public Utilities Commission (PUC).

On February 12, 1987, Legal Counsel for the Minister of Energy and Forestry notified the PUC of its intent to formally "intervene" at the Hearing of the application. This intervention had taken issue with:

- a) the proposed rate of return on rate base and its impact on electricity rates;
- b) the proposed increase of minimum qualifying level for interruptive service from 100 kW and its impact on Island businesses;
- c) the proposed minimum monthly billing demand on customer-owned generation interconnection and its impact on the development of alternative energy systems on P.E.I.

The public hearings commenced March, 1987.

Bill #3

In the Spring of 1986, Bill #3, "An Act to Amend the *Petroleum Products Act*" received reading in the Legislature and was subsequently referred to the Select Standing Committee on Legislative Proposals for review. Energy and Minerals Branch staff presented to the Committee a submission outlining reasons why the proposed legislation to empower the Public Utilities Commission with investigative and regulative functions with regard to petroleum prices at the wholesale level. Specifically,

- a) the price differential between the price of petroleum products on P.E.I. and other provinces was unwarranted;
- b) the Energy and Minerals Branch was concerned that oil and gas consumers on P.E.I. were subsidizing those in Central Canada;
- c) the Department questioned that a healthy competition and freely operating energy market existed at the wholesale level.

In February, 1987, the Select Committee formulated recommendations incorporating these concerns which were presented in the Legislature.

The Canada-Prince Edward Island Mineral Development Subsidiary Agreement

The Government of Canada and the Province of Prince Edward Island signed an Economic and Regional Development Agreement in the second quarter of 1984.

A Mineral Development Subsidiary Agreement between the two governments was signed on January 7, 1986.



Wayne MacQuarrie
Mineral
Development
Coordinator

Under this subsidiary agreement, a three-year program was set up to provide, for the first time, a comprehensive inventory of the onshore aggregate resources of Prince Edward Island.

Background information on aggregate occurrences was obtained from various sources and preliminary studies were undertaken to identify and catalogue known areas of aggregate production and development.

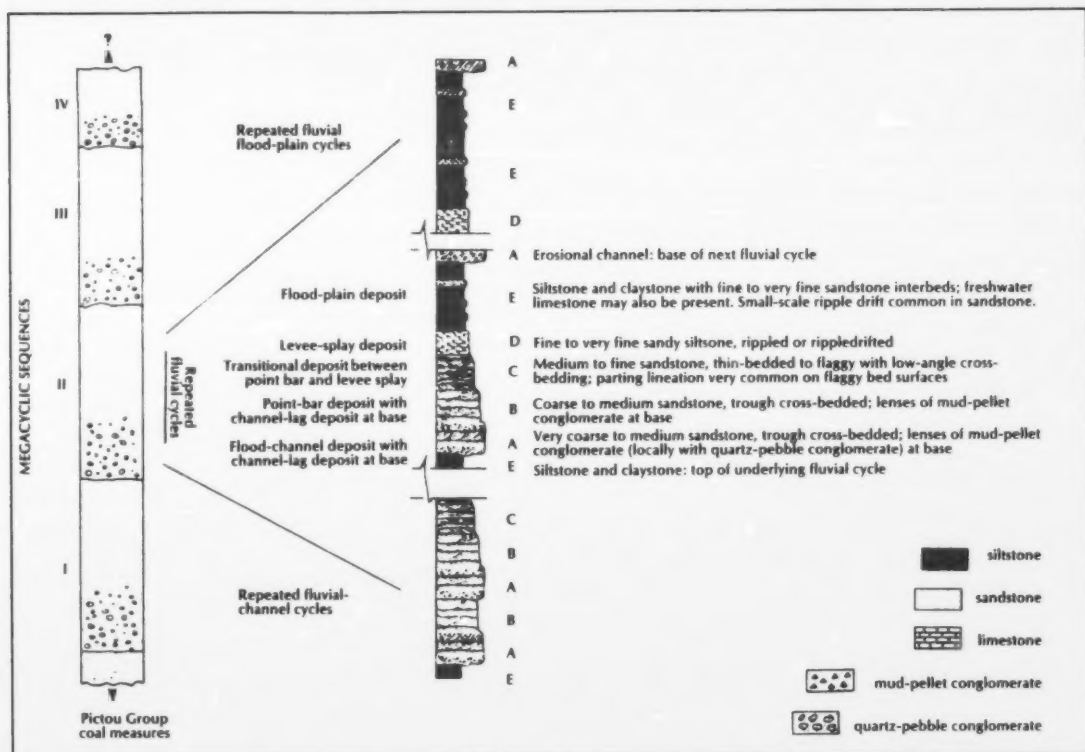
Reconnaissance geological mapping and site investigations were carried out across the Island and preliminary testing was conducted with geophysical equipment in an attempt to find the most accurate methods for locating and outlining potential aggregate deposits for future development.

The initial phase of the inventory program has been completed. Preliminary investigations of known aggregate deposits have broadly outlined areas of the Province where potential aggregate deposits are likely to occur and the geological conditions under which these aggregate materials were deposited.

The next phase of the program will involve more detailed studies to better define potential areas for future aggregate development.

The main sources of coarse aggregate on Prince Edward Island are weathered conglomerate bedrock and unconsolidated surficial deposits of glacio-fluvial origin.

Preliminary reconnaissance has shown that the contact between van de Poll's Megacyclic Sequences appear to have the best potential for additional coarse aggregate resources. The surficial deposits that were investigated during the 1986 field mapping and site investigations have been mainly composed of unsorted soft Island rock material which may limit their usage to some degree. More detailed studies are planned during the next phase of the program to test the extent and quality of surficial deposits in megacycle contact areas.



Diagrammatic interpretation showing idealized vertical relationships and distribution of fluvial cycles with respect to the megacyclic subdivision of the Prince Edward Island redbeds. Drawing not to scale: the megacyclic sequences are 900-1200 feet (300-400 m) thick, and complete fluvial cycles approximately 60 feet (20 m) thick. (After van de Poll 1983)

III. FINANCIAL REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY & FORESTRY EXPENDITURE SUMMARY FISCAL YEAR 1986-1987

EXPENDITURES

Departmental Management	\$ 372,061	\$ 372,061
Energy and Minerals Branch		
Branch Management	192,195	
E.R.D.A. Energy Sub-Agreement	193,133	
Electrical Rate Relief Program	7,522,408	
E.R.D.A. Mineral Sub-Agreement	78,816	
		7,986,552
Forestry Branch		
Branch Management	1,323,193	
Bunbury Nursery	186,702	
Firefighting	140,968	
Hedgerow/Shelterbelt	16,801	
Headquarters Administration	74,435	
Extension	170,412	
Woodlot Technology Transfer	49,293	
Silviculture Development	171,766	
Industry Development	50,674	
Biomass Inventory	83,222	
Seedling Production	281,975	
Eastern District - Crown Land	242,376	
Central District - Crown Land	204,160	
Western District - Crown Land	262,511	
Eastern District - Administration	138,060	
Central District - Administration	134,126	
Western District - Administration	132,072	
Forestry Branch Capital	82,618	
		3,745,384
Departmental Total		<u>\$12,103,997</u>

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY & FORESTRY REVENUE SUMMARY FISCAL YEAR 1986-1987

REVENUES

Departmental Management	\$ —
Energy and Minerals Branch	
Gas & Oil Licenses	\$ 17,528
Sales (Miscellaneous)	345
Electrical Rate Relief	2,309,150
E.R.D.A. Mineral Sub-Agreement	62,745
	2,389,768
Forestry Branch	
Branch Management	266,616
Bunbury Nursery	105,622
Hedgerow/Shelterbelt	3,011
Headquarters Administration	65,520
Extension	149,624
Woodlot Technology Transfer	43,378
Silviculture Development	165,236
Industry Development	44,168
Biomass Inventory	72,796
Seedling Production	325,776
Eastern District - Crown Land	213,118
Central District - Crown Land	179,078
Western District - Crown Land	230,575
Eastern District - Administration	120,762
Central District - Administration	117,165
Western District - Administration	115,737
Seedling Sales	4,204
Central District Crown (Sale of Wood)	4,794
Western District Crown (Sale of Wood)	19,383
	2,246,563
Departmental Total	<u>\$4,636,331</u>

IV. FORESTRY BRANCH

Introduction

The Forestry Branch of the Department of Energy and Forestry is responsible for the delivery of a comprehensive forest management assistance program for private woodlot owners; the management of 25,000 hectares of Crown land; research and development of new technology for wood processing and production; and the provision of training, marketing and technical advisory services to the forest industry. The coordination of forest fire control operations and the management of Bunbury Nursery, are also the responsibility of the Forestry Branch.

Owned by approximately 16,000 woodlot owners, P.E.I.'s forested area totals 276,000 hectares or 48% of the province's land base. The development of a viable forest industry, based on a healthy and productive resource, represents both a challenge and an opportunity.

Studies indicate that P.E.I.'s forest soils and growing conditions are among the best in Canada. However, these same woodlands have suffered from the mistakes and abuses of previous owners. Insect and disease problems, poor harvesting practices and the clearing of land for agriculture, combined with indifference on the part of landowners have led to the deterioration of this valuable resource. Poor quality wood and a lack of private investment capital and markets have meant that local forest industries have been unable to upgrade their production capabilities.

Although several attempts at forest management have been made since the early 1950's, it was not until the signing of the five-year Canada/Prince Edward Island Forest Resource Development Agreement (F.R.D.A.) in 1983, that funding for long term planning was finally assured. Under this agreement, the Department of Energy and Forestry and the Canadian Forestry Service jointly administer \$20.144 million in the delivery of the following programs:

Program Description	\$Millions
1. Private Land Management	4.494
2. Crown Land Management	4.040
3. Forest Development	
3.1 Forest Extension	.887
3.2 Woodlot Technology Transfer	.554
3.3 Silviculture Development	1.602
3.4 Industry Development	.652
3.5 Forest Biomass Inventory	.507
3.6 Seedling Production	2.166
4. Administration	5.242

The federal contribution accounts for \$13.688 million, or 68%, while the provincial contribution is \$6.456 million, or 32%.

The overall objective of the Agreement is to maximize the economic benefits to Island residents which are attainable from the forest resource. Specific objectives are:

1. To permit the development of a wood fuel industry to double the consumption of wood from 168,000 m³ (70,000 cords) to 336,000 m³ (140,000 cords) by 1988, thus potentially decreasing fuel imports by 111,000 barrels/year.
2. To permit the province to attain a level of production in sawn and processed lumber of 21 million board feet annually.
3. To increase direct employment in the forest industry, from the present 400, to 600 person-years over the five year plan.
4. To permit the development of income and employment opportunities in associated industries such as consulting, silvicultural contracting, Christmas trees, furniture and crafts, and maple syrup.

Forestry Branch highlights for the 1986-87 fiscal year included: participation in the National Forest Awareness Campaign, the planting of 2.1 million trees on some 900 hectares of private and Crown lands, the modernization of four Island sawmills, and the completion of a Twenty-Year Forest Development Plan.



"Who on earth creates the world's greatest paper?" was the theme of one of the ads run during Phase 1 of the National Forest Awareness Campaign. Sponsored by the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers, this cooperative effort combined television and newspaper ads in a campaign to raise Canadians' awareness of the importance of forests.

District Operations

For the first time since its inception, demand for funding under the Private Land Program exceeded availability. This was due to a 35% increase in active con-

tractors and a 30% increase in the number of woodlots currently under management. Approximately 700 woodlot owners received incentive payments in 1986-87 totaling \$1,017,400 for work completed.

Emphasis was placed on site reclamation of stands with low merchantability in terms of pulpwood, studwood, and woodchips. Due to a lack of stands in age classes suitable for thinning, most contractors shifted away from stand improvement work to harvesting.

The amount of site preparation completed on Crown land increased in 1986/87 to compensate for a shortage of suitable sites on private land, and for the first time, stand improvement and some of the planting activities were conducted under contract.

Private and Crown land staff attended workshops on small mammal damage to forest plantations, and management techniques for declining old field white spruce stands.

TABLE #1
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND PLANS WRITTEN AND SIGNED IN 1986/87

DISTRICT	PLANS WRITTEN	PLANS SIGNED	APPLICATIONS PENDING
Western	80	75	149
Central	80	70	51
Eastern	80	70	144
TOTAL	240	215	344

TABLE #2
CUMULATIVE TOTAL OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED, PLANS WRITTEN AND PLANS SIGNED TO MARCH 31, 1987

DISTRICT	PLANS WRITTEN	PLANS SIGNED	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS
Western	659	602	808
Central	648	504	699
Eastern	620	529	764
TOTAL	1927	1635	2271

TABLE #3
WORK COMPLETED ON PRIVATE LANDS IN 1986/87

ACTIVITY	WEST	CENTRAL	EAST	TOTAL
Road Construction (km)	39	17	33	89
Boundary (km)	62	31	30	123
Site Preparation (ha)	216	380	400	996
Plantation Maintenance (ha)	50	113	111	274
Stand Improvement (ha)	125	150	140	415
Stand Reclamation (ha)	40	120	200	360

TABLE #4
WORK COMPLETED ON CROWN LANDS IN 1986/87

ACTIVITY	WEST	CENTRAL	EAST	TOTAL
Road Construction (km)	3.4	8.0	10.0	21.4
Site Preparation (ha)	144.0	102.0	46.0	292.0
Plantation Maintenance (ha)	69.0	30.0	36.0	135.0
Stand Improvement (ha)	13.0	16.0	8.0	37.0
Harvesting (ha)	37.0	0.0	29.0	66.0
Harvesting (cords)	105.0	385.0	160.0	650.0
Cones (bushels)	16.0	45.0	25.0	86.0

TABLE #5
SEEDLINGS PLANTED ON PRIVATE AND CROWN LANDS IN 1986

DISTRICT	PRIVATE	CROWN	TOTAL
Western	392,000	147,000	539,000
Central	433,000	207,000	640,000
Eastern	724,000	153,100	877,100
Nursery	—	53,100	53,100
TOTALS	1,549,000	560,200	2,109,200



Western District

During the past year, staff from the Western District signed 75 new private land management plans and wrote 80 more, to bring their 1986/87 total to 602 plans signed and 659 plans written.

Forest management work on private woodlots by contractors and owners amounted to 125 ha. of stand improvement, 216 ha. of site preparation and 39 km of roads completed.

Seedlings planted on private land totaled 392,000, an increase of 82,000 over last year. Crownland crews and contractors planted an additional 147,000, bringing the year's total to 539,000 seedlings planted in the Western District.

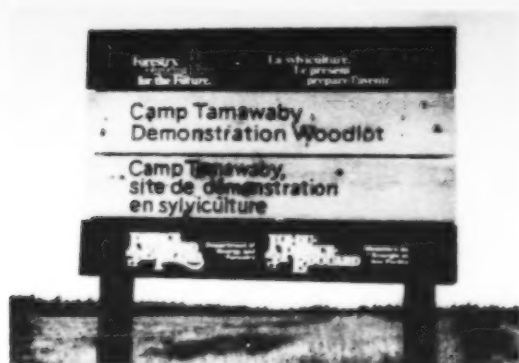
Forty-four hectares of Crown land stumpage were advertised, with 37 ha. being sold. Road construction and boundary line establishment amounted to 3.4 km and 50 km respectively.



*Jerry Gavin
Manager
Western District*

Maintenance on 69 ha. of Crown land plantations was completed, while 13 ha. of stand improvement and 144 ha. of site preparation were also finished.

Staff from the Western District assisted with the 5th Annual Woodlot Management and Equipment Exhibition at the Camp Tamawaby Demonstration Woodlot. Approximately 260 people attended the demonstrations of plantation management and innovative extraction equipment.



Camp Tamawaby Demonstration Woodlot in Wellington is signed in both English and French to accommodate users from the Evangeline area. A French language brochure for the interpretive trail was also developed.

A woodlot management course was conducted at Ellerslie Community School and staff assisted with the opening of Lot 15/16 road. Staff attended workshops on plantation establishment, design and maintenance, and a course on making effective presentations.

Staff also participated in the forums for the 20-year Forest Development Plan and assisted woodlot owner groups with information and logistical support.

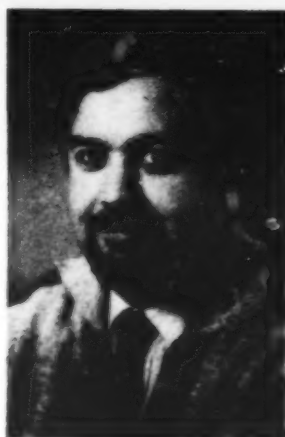


Central District

In 1986/87, the number of forest management plans written increased by 80 while the plans signed increased by 70, bringing Central District private land totals to 648 plans written and 504 signed.

Work on private land continued to play a very important role in the District's day to day activities with woodlot owners and contractors completing 17 km of roads, 380 ha. of site preparation, and 150 ha. of stand improvement. Seedlings totalling 433,000 were planted on 197 ha. of FRDA managed lands by private planting contractors.

Crown land work included construction of 8 km of road and the cutting of 2 km of road right-of-way. Stand improvement, site preparation, and plantation



Dan McAskill
Manager
Central District

maintenance amounted to 16 ha., 102ha. and 30 ha. completed respectively.

District staff assisted in the collection of 45 bushels of seed for the seedling production program. Six hectares of Crown land stumpage were offered for tender.

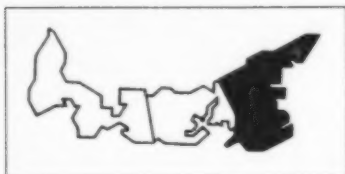
Special projects conducted by district staff included a survey to assess the survival of seedlings planted under the pick-up order system, and a survey of all 1985 and 1986 Central District plantations.

Staff of the Central District participated in a woodlot management course at Glen Stewart Community



This scenic snow-covered forest road is one of many found on the six Demonstration Woodlots. Visitors are encouraged to tour each one and learn more about our Island's forest resource.

School and conducted tours of the Brookvale and Auburn Demonstration Woodlots. Lectures were given to several schools and university groups on a variety of subjects including wildlife enhancement, forest history and the economic impact of forestry on Atlantic Canada.



Eastern District

The Eastern Forestry District encompasses approximately 121,000 ha. of forest land. Eighty private land management plans were written, and 70 signed in 1986/87, bringing the District's management plan totals to 620 written, and 529 signed.

Contractors completed 33 km of road construction and 30 km of boundary line establishment on private properties managed under the FRDA. The planting of 724,000 seedlings for woodlot owners was also completed through contracts with private forestry firms.

Two hundred hectares of private land site reclamation and 140 ha. of stand improvement were also FRDA accomplishments during the past year.

Crown land activities included the cruising of 3,000 ha., site preparation on 46 ha. and plantation maintenance on 36 ha. Cone collection yielded 25 bushels, while seedlings planted on Crown land totaled 229,000.

Thirty-five hectares of Crown land stumpage were advertised and 29 ha. sold. Road construction on Crown land totaled 10 km and an additional 11 km of right-of-way were cut for future activities.

Extension activities in the Eastern District included tours of the Valleyfield and New Harmony Demonstration Woodlots for cubs, guides, scouts and 4H groups. Staff also gave talks to school and community service organizations, and continued to offer support to the various woodlot owner groups in the district.

Silviculture Development

Contractors located 15 of the 31 new plus tree selections made in 1986/87. Selected for straightness, disease and insect resistance, compactness of crown, small branch size and commercial value, plus trees are used to provide seed and scions (twigs) for use in breeding high quality trees. Most of the plus trees



Bill Glen
Manager
Silvicultural
Development

found this year were located on private land. The following list identifies the number of plus trees identified by species:

White Spruce	- 16
White Pine	- 7
Red Spruce	- 5
Eastern Larch	- 2
Beech	- 1

Plus tree selections for black spruce and eastern larch are now completed.

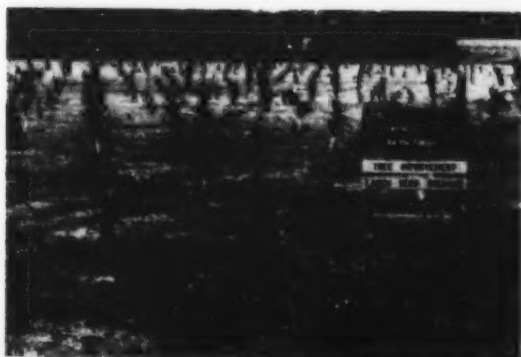


Early mortality in old field white spruce stands is a serious problem on Prince Edward Island. Staff members attended a workshop on prescribing treatments for these problem areas.

Scions collected from plus trees by firms contracted by the Branch are grafted to root stock, providing an exact genetic duplicate of the original tree. This cloning technique enables better genetic control in cross pollination trials. In 1986/87, 5,180 grafts were completed with the following species:

White Spruce	-	2,400
Red Spruce	-	1,300
Eastern Larch	-	650
White Pine	-	830
Total		5,180

A new, 60 hectare property was purchased in Dover for the establishment of a seed production orchard. The orchard's first plantings were with eastern larch clones. The Dover Seed Orchard will eventually have clones of white pine, white spruce, and red spruce planted along with the eastern larch.

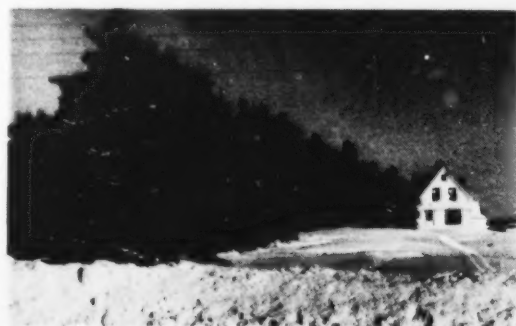


This larch seed orchard has been established at the J. Frank Gaudet Tree Nursery in West Royalty. It will be producing seed for high quality reforestation stock by the early 1990's.

Ten-year measurements were conducted on white spruce family tests (measuring the performance of trees grown from individual parent trees on several different sites) in Howlan, St. Nicholas, St. Patricks Road and Glen William. Permanent sample plots (PSP) were established on 17 new sites and 16 older PSP were re-measured.

Silviculture Development coordinated the establishment of hedgerows/shelterbelts which resulted in 34,000 seedlings being planted in the Western, 22,000 in the Central, and 15,000 in the Eastern Districts respectively, for a total of 71,000. Staff from Silviculture Development also assisted Provincial and National Parks staff with hardwood establishment trials by planting 850 yellow birch and white ash seedlings on sites in Orwell and Dalvay. Foliar samples from 614 white spruce trees were sent to the Maritimes Forest Research Center for chemical analysis of 15 different elements. A problem with trace elements is suspected in the rapid decline of 50 to 60 year old white spruce growing on old field sites.

Assistance was also given to La Cooperative Forestiere Ltee. to construct a Class 3 road on the Lot 15-16 line. This road will allow 32 woodlot owners to begin work on previously inaccessible forest land.



Farm windbreaks and shelterbelts serve many purposes including the aesthetic and the economic.

Biomass Inventory

Several major initiatives were activity highlights in 1986/87 for the Biomass Inventory section. The completion of a report on the relationship between mean quadratic and stand diameter and the number of stems on three different stand types, will assist private and crown land staff to better assess stand stocking levels.

The Montague River watershed was the test area for a forest inventory pilot study. Four map sheets were purchased and sent to Maritime Resource Management Services for photo-interpretation, and preparation of cover-type manuscript.

Biomass Inventory staff also developed a methodology for the remote sensing of forest depletion. This detection method was incorporated into the inventory pilot study.

Survival and growth rates for plantations established before and after 1980 were completed and assessed to measure the success of past and current reforestation methods. Several problems in sampling procedures and record keeping were identified and recommendations to correct them were drawn up.

An interim report on forest site classification and capability was prepared, while site index curves were completed for nine tree species. New base maps were completed for agricultural soil classification, frost-risk categories, plus tree and PSP locations, and the land ownership of Henderson Lumber Co. A report on using Landsat, and Thematic Mapping data to assist with softwood mortality monitoring was also prepared.

The maintenance of data bases for mailing and client lists, seed orchard maps, plus trees, stem analysis and permanent sample plots is also the responsibility of the Biomass Inventory section.

This service assists with record keeping, mailing, and other housekeeping duties of the Forestry Branch.

Forest Extension

Much effort and funding in 1986/87 was directed towards Phase 1 of the National Forest Awareness Campaign, a project of the Federal and Provincial governments of Canada. This awareness campaign involved the production and airing of a series of T.V. commercials and magazine ads to impress upon Canadians, the importance of forests and forest products to the Canadian economy.

Forest Extension also assisted the Canadian Forestry Service with the production of a 25 minute video entitled "Island of Forests". This video will be used as both a record of the work done on Prince Edward Island under the Forest Resource Development Agreement, and as an educational tool for woodlot owners, school students and members of the public.

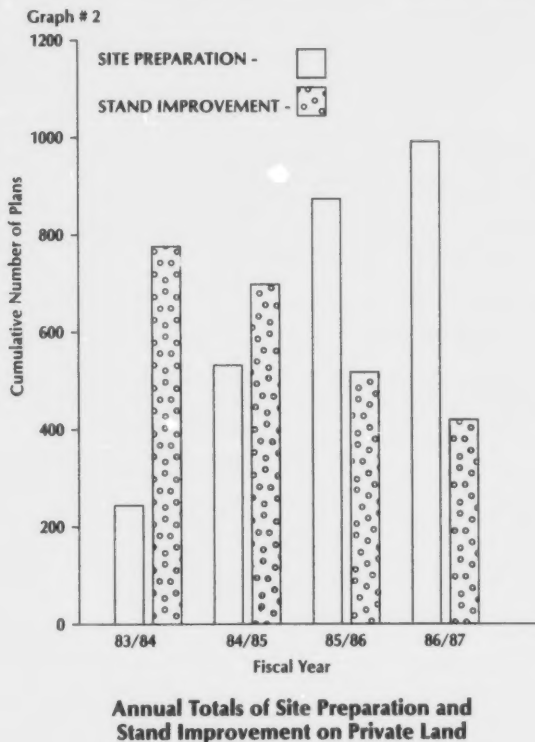
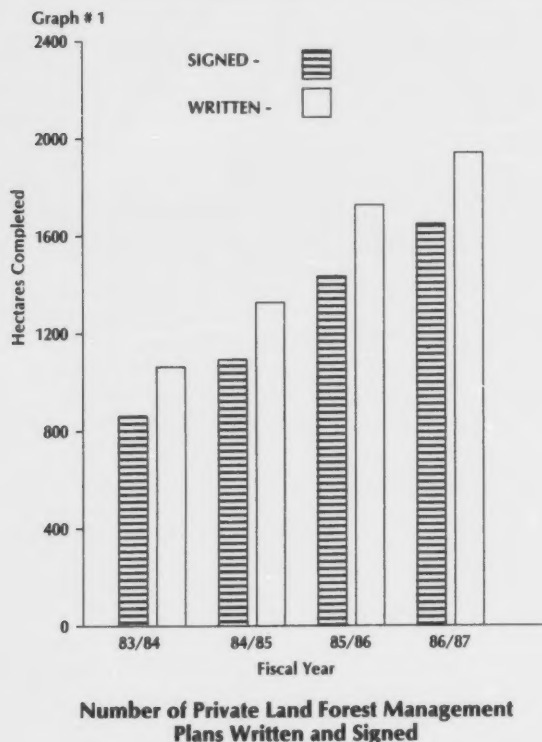
Staff of Forest Extension assisted the District office staff in the delivery of forest management courses at several Community Schools; taught 55 people the basic skills necessary for proper chainsaw operation; and gave safety, and chainsaw training to an addi-



Debbie Hearn
Manager
Forest Extension

tional 136 people hired under various employment programs.

Walking trails at Foxley River, Auburn, and New Harmony Demonstration Woodlots were completed, as was a French language version of the Camp Tamawaby brochure. Ad campaigns and teachers' workshops were conducted to promote the use of



these interpretive areas by woodlot owners, the general public and the school system.

An interpretive brochure for the J. Frank Gaudet Tree Nursery in West Royalty was completed and will be used to educate visitors about the seedling production facilities. An open house was also held at the nursery during National Forestry Week, with 80 people attending.

The Forestry Exhibit Trailer toured four community fairs during the summer of 1986. Almost 2,400 people visited the trailer to see displays on forest products, interpretation of aerial photographs and woodchip fuels.

"Privately Managed Woodlot" signs recognizing landowners' contribution towards woodlot management were distributed to 100 clients. High profile signs identified eight new sites where proper forest management techniques were visible from well-traveled roads. These signs bring to 45 the number of sites identified to date.



One of the many new "Privately Managed Woodlot" signs which give recognition to landowner forest management initiatives as well as promote the Forest Resource Development Agreement.

Special projects in 1986/87 included participation in the development of the Provincial Conservation Strategy, producing and printing the Camp Tamawaby brochure in French, and conducting the Annual Best Island Grown Christmas Tree Contest to promote the production of quality Island trees.

Woodlot Technology Transfer

After several years of developing extraction equipment suitable for small woodlot owners, the Woodlot Technology Transfer program began to shift its emphasis in 1986/87 towards machinery for silviculture contractors.

With this in mind, a power trailer was constructed and tested. Coupled with a tractor and grapple loader, this

PTO powered trailer was designed for use on difficult, wet or hilly sites by logging contractors in need of a low cost forwarding system with commercial extraction capabilities. Preliminary time study results indicate that the tractor and trailer system is capable of producing about two cords per hour on trails 175 meters in length.



The power trailer was the main emphasis of the Woodlot Technology Program in 1986/87. Powered by the P.T.O. shaft connected to a transmission built into the trailer, this piece of equipment is meant for the contractor who is producing larger quantities of wood on difficult sites.

Time studies were completed as well on the Back-Rack and the Bogie-wheeled trailer. Additional Development Notes were completed on the grapple loader/bogie-wheeled trailer and the tractor mounted Back-Rack. Construction drawings for several pieces of equipment were developed and/or revised and included plans for the duff buster (a site preparation device), the power trailer, the Back-Rack, the skidding bar, and the tractor winch. Copies of these plans were requested by and sent to 30 clients.

The Annual Woodlot Management and Equipment Demonstration was held in the Wellington area for the first time since its inception in 1982. Approximately 260 people attended demonstrations of plantation management and thinning, and saw several new pieces of extraction equipment in operation.

Industry Development

Technical assistance was provided to four sawmill modernization projects during 1986/87. Larsen's Mill in Rose Valley, Morrison's Mill in Hebron, and Bett's Mill in Glenwood had upgrading completed in 1986/87. Work at Arsenault's Mill in St. Chrysostome is expected to be completed next year.

The reopening, under new management, of the Henderson Lumber Company in Georgetown, meant an upswing in marketing opportunities for many Island woodlot owners and contractors.

Wood chip biomass continued to increase in importance as an alternate energy source for Prince Edward

Island. Assistance was given to Bulk Carriers for the modification of their chip delivery vans to lower wind resistance during travel time. As well, to ensure that chipping operations compliment current forest management programs, compliance with F.R.D.A. procedures and standards was continuously monitored.

K.W. Keith and Associates, with input from Industry Development staff, conducted an analysis of the Island's pulpwood supply. The Department also developed the terms of reference for the report titled "Supply System Analysis for Prince Edward Island Pulpwood", and lent assistance to a local pulpwood shipper for a sale to Yugoslavia.

In 1986, Holland College graduated 24 students from the Silviculture Worker program, while providing a business management course for an additional 23 forest contractors and foremen.



Silviculture training at Holland College has been trying new and innovative techniques when training forest workers. This spacing saw is used to thin out poor quality trees in young over-crowded stands and saves wear and tear on the worker's back.

Assistance was also given for the formation of the P.E.I. Oldtime Woodsmen's Association. This group, which conducts competitions and demonstrations of skills used by loggers in the last century, participated in community fairs in O'Leary, Crapaud, Dundas and Abrams Village.

For the first time, the annual meeting of the Association of Woodland Trainers, was held on Prince Edward Island. Thirty-two members from across eastern Canada and the New England states attended workshops and discussions on "Training for the Trainer", technical updates on chainsaws, and field trips to biomass harvesting and burning operations.



Bill Butler
Forest Nursery
Manager

Seedling Production

Both container and bareroot seedlings for reforestation efforts on private and Crown land are produced at the J. Frank Gaudet Tree Nursery in West Royalty. This facility consists of two gutter-connected, double layer, polyethylene greenhouses with a total growing space of 3,700 square meters (approximately one acre), and 35 ha of land for the production of bareroot stock.

Species produced include black spruce, white spruce, red pine, white pine and eastern larch for pulpwood and log production, Austrian pine and hybrid poplar for shelterbelt/hedgerow establishment, and balsam fir for Christmas trees.

In 1986, 2,109,200 seedlings were shipped and planted on private and Crown lands.

TABLE #6
SEEDLINGS SHIPPED 1986

Species	Number
Red Pine	592,100
White Pine	57,600
Austrian Pine	41,000
White Spruce	463,000
Black Spruce	522,600
Eastern Larch	179,500
Hybrid Poplar	27,500
Balsam Fir	225,900
Total	2,109,200

Production of the 1987 container crop began with the collection of seed from high quality trees. Seed were stored in refrigerated units to reduce early germination, thus ensuring sufficient quantities of good quality seed when needed.

Seeds were sown in containers in early March 1986 and germinated shortly after. The seedlings were allowed to grow in the greenhouse under controlled conditions until late August, when they were placed in outdoor holding areas. This promoted hardiness prior to planting, by allowing the seedlings to overwinter outside.

Approximately 2.7 million tree seedlings were produced for the 1987 planting season.

**TABLE # 7
SEEDLINGS PRODUCED FOR THE
1987 PLANTING SEASON**

Species	Number
Red Pine	585,000
White Pine	77,000
Austrian Pine	70,000
White Spruce	555,000
Black Spruce	850,000
Hybrid Poplar	30,000
Eastern Larch	370,000
Balsam Fir	205,000
Total	2,742,000



Keith Brehaut
Bunbury Nursery
Superintendent

Bunbury Nursery

Sales of ornamental nursery stock continued to be brisk in 1986/87, although total revenue dropped. As well, the Nursery Superintendent and staff continued to handle all inquiries received during the year.

In early 1986, the Nursery conducted a survey to establish a list of all firms involved in the Island's landscape industry. It was found that between 65 and 70 such firms operate in the province, and these as yet

are not represented by any provincial organization or group.

The Landscape Assistance Grant Program approved 16 projects for 13 separate groups. This program assists municipalities to purchase nursery material for planting around existing public buildings, recreational areas and other public areas on a 50/50 cost-shared basis.

One hundred and thirty-two varieties of annual flowers were tested under the Bedding Plant Trials Program. Plants under consideration were grown at Bunbury Nursery and planted out at the Charlottetown Research Station. This exposed them to public viewing, while promoting varieties which perform well here.

Shrub Evaluation Trials continued, with 115 species of woody plants being tested for hardiness and adaptability to Island and regional conditions.

Changes were made to the federal regulations regarding the transportation of elm, to help tighten existing legal loopholes and to keep P.E.I. relatively free of Dutch Elm Disease. As well, a ban on the importation of larch from Nova Scotia and some areas of New Brunswick, helped stop the spread of a new canker disease to this area.



Signs such as this one at Brookvale draw public attention to the use of Demonstration Woodlots as areas where the public is welcome to observe forest management being practised.

Forest Fires 1986/87

Prince Edward Island's 1986 forest fire season was the worst on record since the Portage fire of 1960. Several severe crown fires in May resulted in the deployment of all Department forest fire fighting resources and personnel.

The number of fires was up over the 1985's total, reaching 95 separate incidents, consuming 512 ha of forested land.

As a result of several serious communications problems during these fires, the Emergency Measures Organization initiated a study on "The Feasibility of an Integrated Mobile Radio System". Conducted by Oldham Engineering, this study should assist fire brigades, police, and Department of Energy and Forestry staff, to better coordinate their activities through improved communication.

Mr. Roger Olson of the Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests, assisted Forestry Branch staff with a basic fire suppression course. Delivered in April, this course enabled the Department's fire fighters to achieve better results during the season's fires.



Serious fires in May saw all available Forestry Branch personnel committed to controlling them before they spread and did more damage.

V. SPECIAL ACTIVITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

U.S. Lumber Countervail Investigation

For close to six months, staff of the Department worked closely with the Federal Government in the preparation of information used to fight the United States claim for a tariff on Canadian lumber destined for U.S. markets. The American argument claimed that sawlogs from Crownland were underpriced, hence giving Canadian producers an unfair advantage in American markets.

Although the Maritime Provinces and sawmill industry claimed innocence based on comparative prices and bidding practises in the United States, the Federal Government negotiated a Memorandum of Agreement whereby an export tax of 15% would be imposed on shipments to the U.S.

The direct impact on Prince Edward Island was perceived to be minimal, since there is no established export market for lumber from P.E.I. Industry and Governments continued to push for an exclusion from the export tax for sawmills in the Maritimes.

P.E.I. Energy Corporation

Established in 1978, the Corporation is responsible for developing and promoting energy systems on an economic and efficient basis, and for co-ordinating all government programs in the establishment and application of energy systems in the province. The Corporation operates within the general framework of provincial energy policy which is the responsibility of the Minister of Energy and Forestry.

Major projects completed, under study, or under construction by the Corporation include the wood-chip furnace at the Kings County Memorial Hospital (1982), the TRICIL Energy from Waste Plant in Parkdale (1983), the Charlottetown Pilot District Heating Project 1985-86, the University of Prince Edward Island District Heating Phase 1 (1987) and Phase 2 (1988), six wood-chip boilers in schools and hospitals in Prince County (1988), Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre wood-chip boiler (1985), Beach Grove Home for the Aged wood-chip boiler (1986), the Bunbury-Southport Wind Turbine Project (1984), and many other studies and smaller projects.

Under consideration by the Corporation are cogeneration opportunities based on wood biomass for the production of electricity and district heating in Charlottetown and other Island communities.

P.E.I. Sawmill Association

The Department's Forestry Branch staff maintain close working linkages with the Association which represents about a third of the mills on Prince Edward Island. The Department provides clerical support services to the Association and staff to assist in the development and conducting of meetings and seminars.

Central Prince Woodlot Owners Association

From its inception the Association has received organizational support from the Department's Western District Forestry Office. With 100 plus members, the Association speaks for a significant number of woodlot owners in the Wellington/Tyne Valley area. The Association actively promotes proper forest management while also undertaking forest management and skill training with assistance from a variety of government sources.

P.E.I. Christmas Tree Growers Association

Founded within the last several years, this group promotes development and education within the Christmas Tree Industry. The Department's participation is primarily focused on communications with staff support going to the production of newsletters, along with holding meetings and tours.

Island Nature Trust

The Trust entered into a service contract with the Department two years ago and has been very active in the development of input into such things as the Provincial Conservation Strategy and in the identification and preservation of unique biological heritage sites.

Provincial Tree

At the request of the Canadian Institute of Forestry, P.E.I. Subsection, in co-operation with the Island Nature Trust, and the P.E.I. Natural History Society, the Minister gave his and government's support to a process to identify a provincial tree. These agencies solicited public support in the selection of a tree which Islanders felt best represented Prince Edward Island historically. After four months of campaigning,

ballots were counted with the result being that the red oak (*quercus rubrum*) was selected. A bill formally identifying the red oak as Prince Edward Island's

arboreal symbol was submitted to the 1987 sitting of the Legislature.



SPRUCE BUDWORM DEFOLIATION
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
1986

